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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/025,526	12/18/2001	Johan Nilsson	P12889US2	6219
27045	7590	12/30/2005	EXAMINER	
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR C11 PLANO, TX 75024			BHATTACHARYA, SAM	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2688	

DATE MAILED: 12/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/025,526	NILSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sam Bhattacharya	2688	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 16-40 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 16-40 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/15/05 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 25, 27 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bergstrom et al. (US 6,131,013).

Regarding claims 25, 27 and 33, Bergstrom et al. disclose a mobile communications terminal including an electronic circuit configured to receive a wireless communications signal carrying signal channels with transmitted information, the electronic circuit comprising signal processing units adapted to provide at least one signal for at least one of adjusting, verifying, and demodulating the wireless communication signal, an interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating time-domain behavior of at least one of the at least one signal; and wherein the type of interference is classified in one of at least two predetermined classes of interference. See col. 3, lines 39-51.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 16-24, 26, 27-32, 34, 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergstrom et al. (US 6,131,013) in view of Heinonen et al. (US 6,363,127).

Regarding claims 16, 21, 26, 28, 34 and 36, Bergstrom et al. disclose a mobile communications terminal 304 including an electronic circuit 314 configured to receive a wireless communications signal carrying signal channels with transmitted information, the electronic circuit comprising signal processing units adapted to provide at least one of: a signal representing gain from an automatic gain control unit (gain signal); a transmission power control command signal (TPC command signal); a signal representing strength of the wireless communications signal; and a signal representing a signal-to-interference ratio; and wherein the type of interference is classified in one of at least two predetermined classes of interference. See col. 3, lines 39-51, and col. 6, line 56 – col. 7, line 35. Signal processing units in Bergstrom are adapted to provide a signal representing signal-to-noise (or interference) ratio of the received signal.

Bergstrom fails to disclose an interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating time-domain behavior of at least one of an AGC signal, a TPC command signal, a signal representing the strength of the wireless communications signal, and the signal representing the signal-to-interference ratio.

However, in an analogous art, Heinonen discloses a receiver that compensates for inference in a received signal, the receiver including an interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating time-domain behavior of an AGC signal or the strength of the signal. See col. 6, line 62 – col. 7, line 24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include to modify the mobile communications terminal of Bergstrom by including an interference classifier to classify interference by evaluating time-domain behavior of an AGC signal or the strength of the signal, as taught by Heinon, for the purpose of compensating for rapid and wide variations in the signal level due to channel and multipath fading over a period of time.

Regarding claims 17 and 22, Bergstrom et al. disclose a first class of interference includes inter-cell interference; and a second class of interference includes intra-cell interference. See col. 5, lines 52-58.

Regarding claims 18 and 23, Bergstrom et al. disclose means for processing the communication signal in a first of at least two ways; and wherein the first way is selected dependent upon a classified type of interference. See col. 8, lines 9-22.

Regarding claim 19, Bergstrom et al. disclose means for processing the wireless communication signal via a set of filter coefficients selected dependent upon of a classified type of interference. See col. 18, line 49 – col. 19, line 5.

Regarding claims 20 and 24, Bergstrom et al. disclose that the filter means comprises a low-pass filter; and the low-pass filter has a relatively wide band-width when interference is classified to be intra-cell interference and a relatively narrow band-width when interference is

classified to be inter-cell interference. See FIGS. 17 and 23, col. 16, lines 10-19, col. 19, line 50 – col. 20, line 30.

Bergstrom fails to disclose an interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating time-domain behavior of at least one of an AGC signal, a TPC command signal, a signal representing the strength of the wireless communications signal, and the signal representing the signal-to-interference ratio.

However, in an analogous art, Heinonen discloses a receiver that compensates for inference in a received signal, the receiver including an interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating time-domain behavior of an AGC signal. See col. 6, line 62 – col. 7, line 24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the mobile communications terminal in Bergstrom by including including an interference classifier to classify interference by evaluating time-domain behavior of an AGC signal, as taught by Heinonen, for the purpose of compensating for rapid and wide variations in the signal level due to channel and multipath fading over a period of time.

Regarding claims 29, 30, 37 and 38, Bergstrom discloses that the interference classifier is coupled to the electronic circuit, the interference classifier being adapted to output predetermined binary signals, the state of the predetermined binary signals operable to select a different interference reduction algorithm depending on the type of interference, where a first predetermined binary signal corresponds to the event of inter-cell interference and a second predetermined binary signal corresponds to the event of intra-cell interference. See col. 3, lines 39-51 and col. 5, lines 52-58.

Regarding claims 31, 32, 39 and 40, Bergstrom discloses a filter means for processing the wireless signal via a set of filter coefficients selected dependent upon the predetermined binary signal outputted, where the filter means includes a low pass filter having a wide band width when the predetermined binary signal corresponds to intra-cell and a narrow band width when the binary signal corresponds to inter-cell. See FIGS. 17 and 23, col. 16, lines 10-13 and lines 17-19, col. 18, line 35-40, col. 19, line 39-43 and col. 19, line 50 – col. 20, line 30.

6. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergstrom et al. in view of Smith et al. (US 5,809,017).

Regarding claim 35, Bergstrom fails to specifically disclose signal processing units adapted to provide a signal representing a gain from a transmission power command control (TPC command signal), and the interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating the time-domain behavior of the TPC command signal.

However, in an analogous art, Smith discloses signal processing units adapted to provide a signal representing a gain from a transmission power command control (TPC command signal), and the interference classifier adapted to classify a type of interference affecting communications quality by evaluating the time-domain behavior of the TPC command signal. See col. 3, lines 29-58. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile communications terminal of Bergstrom by including the above-mentioned features taught by Smith for the purpose of setting limits to the variation of the transmitted power over time, thereby minimizing interference of adjacent channels.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Mortensen (US 5,509,030) discloses an AGC section in a receiver incorporating time domain equalizer circuitry.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sam Bhattacharya whose telephone number is (571) 272-7917. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays, 9-6, with first Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on (571) 272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

sb


GEORGE ENG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER